

HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Foot Farmers Do Not Depend Too Much on Their Neighbors—Cheap Corn Seeds—Spot Disease of the Cherry—How to Keep Apples.

A Good Farmer.
A good farmer should never depend upon his neighbors for what he can, by care and good management, raise on his own farm. He should not beg fruit when he can plant or graft; for among the many wastes on a farm, this waste of time is about the worst. In the first place, he has to take time in going to borrow them, and then often take valuable time in taking them back; then there is a waste of the neighbor's time and money by keeping the tools in repair for some one to wear out, and the only benefit that the lender gets out of it is being called a good neighbor, for if he has tools to lend he does not need to borrow. Now, we cannot all be independent, but a good farmer will, as far as he is able, provide himself with suitable farming tools; and again, a good farmer will never undertake to till more land than he can thoroughly cultivate. It is the aim of many farmers to get as many acres into crops as possible, giving no attention to the matter as to how they are put in; for instance, one man will put in fifty or sixty acres of wheat, while his neighbor will put in thirty and get as many bushels, and perhaps more. Now the farmer should bear in mind that well tilled land is constantly improving, while half tilled land is growing poorer every day.
—D. H. Morris in Western Plowman.

Cheap Corn Seeds.
According to a correspondent in Farm and Home, any farmer with limited means could build a cheap shed for storing corn on the ear. Set posts in the ground and brace with poles or scantling on the outside as shown

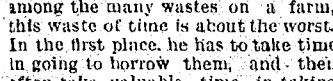


Fig. 1. Roof with shingles, boards or clapboard—anything that will turn water from the top. This may suit many a farmer, especially in the new sections of our country, but the farmer who has passed this stage of economy needs something better.

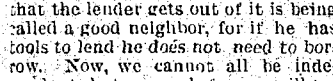
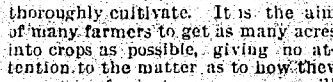
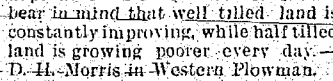


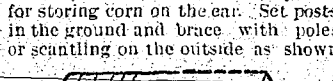
Fig. 2. Set posts in sill and brace with shingling with galvanized sheet work. This needs no other bracing. Put in a cement floor to keep rats from boring up the ground underneath. Finish nicely and you have a very cheap building, yet one that you will not be ashamed of. It will come in play for storing farming implements when not in use for corn.



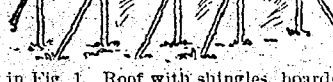
For such is the building shown in Fig. 2. Set posts in sill and brace with shingling with galvanized sheet work. This needs no other bracing. Put in a cement floor to keep rats from boring up the ground underneath. Finish nicely and you have a very cheap building, yet one that you will not be ashamed of. It will come in play for storing farming implements when not in use for corn.



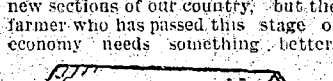
When fowls are shut up in the winter they often want for some things which are essential to their well being and which can be supplied with a little labor and forethought. The dust bath is necessary to keep them free from vermin, and this should be prepared now while the ground is dry. Road dust is excellent for this purpose, and a sufficient amount can easily be gathered up and put away in barrels to last until the ground becomes dry in the spring. Keep an open box filled with it all the time in the hen house. If you neglect to secure the dust in time, wood ashes may be used as a substitute. A supply of lime is also necessary, and the best way to provide this is to give powdered oyster shells. Bones pounded the same way have no long splinters may also be used, or fine gravel which contains limestone. Attention to these little things is what makes poultry pay in winter. Add to these comfortable quarters, good food and perfect cleanliness, and your winter's income from the fowls should be very satisfactory.
—Live Stock Journal.



Low Farm Fences.
A fence five and a half feet high may cause more breathing in cattle and horses than a well-constructed and maintained fence four and a half feet in height. When a few rails or boards are off, or the top wire down, from the high fence, the opening looks large, and stock will crowd or jump over. If the stock had always been kept on a farm where the fences were low they would not make the attempt to jump. A board or wire fence four feet high, or a rail fence four and a half feet high, if kept in good repair, will answer every purpose of those one foot higher.



Keeping Apples.
In some sections, where apples are difficult to keep in a cellar, the best method adopted, after repeated experiments is to park the apples in boxes and bury the boxes in the ground. Only perfect apples, fully ripe and hand-picked from the tree will answer. Fallen apples or apples that are in the least degree injured or diseased should be excluded, as they will injure those that are sound. The apples should not be picked until they have remained on the trees as long as possible.



Cure of Milk in Cold Weather.
When the weather is cold enough to keep the thermometer below fifty degrees during the day, there will be no need for a fire in the dairy room or a box to keep the milk in if deep cans are used. Select a corner in a clean room, use cans made eight inches in diameter and eighteen inches deep with close-fitting covers. Set them all in the corner of the room, putting the fresh ones with warm milk in them a little way from the others when the weather is not very cold. But in zero weather cover

the cans at night with one or two blankets, so that the milk will not freeze. If one has never tried the deep, cold method of setting milk, this will be an excellent and economical way of making the experiment. The cans can be bought of any dealer in dairy implements along with the necessary dipper. In skimming, remember you must take off nearly, if not quite one-third of the contents of the can before you get down to the skim milk. Keep dipping until you come to it. You can easily tell it from the rest.

Spot Disease of the Cherry.
L. H. Pammel, of the Iowa experiment station, says in the American Agriculturist that one of the most serious maladies of the cherry is the Leaf-Spot Disease, sometimes called Cherry-Leaf Blight or Rust. It is caused by the fungus *Cylindrosporium Padi*, Karst., which also affects plums, peaches and apricots. The disease is most severe in the nursery, attacking all varieties. In early summer, reddish or somewhat paler spots make their appearance on the upper surface of the leaf. At first these spots are less than one-sixteenth of an inch across, but gradually increase to one-eighth of an inch. In severe cases a number of these spots become confluent, forming one large patch. Badly diseased leaves turn yellow and drop. An examination of the lower surface of the leaf immediately opposite the spot will show a small elevated, yellowish and somewhat glistening body, which contains the numerous spores. In many cases the bodies holding the spores are broken, and the aggregated spores, having spread for some distance, forming a whitish pellicle. The disease is effectively treated by spraying with copper compounds. Figure 1 represents a leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

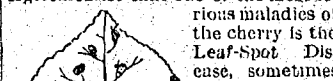


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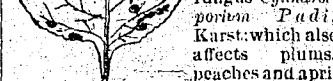


Fig. 2. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

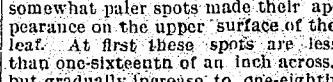


Fig. 3. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

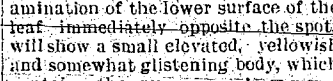


Fig. 4. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

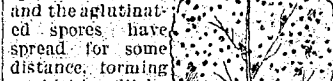


Fig. 5. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

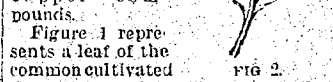


Fig. 6. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

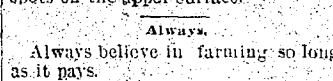


Fig. 7. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

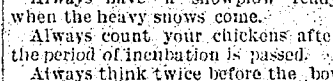


Fig. 8. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

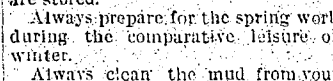


Fig. 9. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

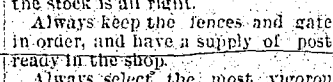


Fig. 10. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

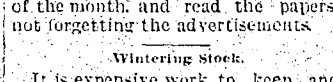


Fig. 11. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

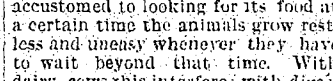


Fig. 12. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

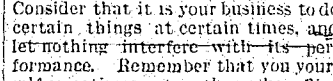


Fig. 13. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

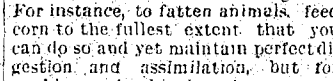


Fig. 14. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

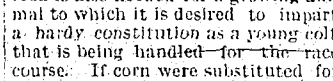


Fig. 15. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

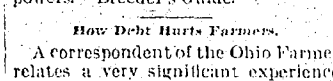


Fig. 16. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

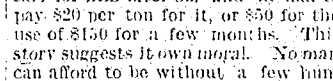


Fig. 17. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

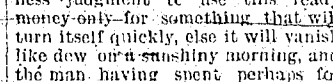


Fig. 18. Leaf of the common cultivated cherry, the under surface of the leaf showing a collection of spores in the angles of the veins. In figure 2 is seen a Mahaleb cherry leaf, showing spots on the upper surface.

WRAPS FOR WINTER.

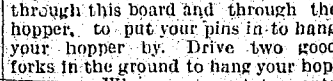
SOME OF DAME FASHIONS' LATEST DECREES.

Clothes in Which a Woman Couldn't Be Awkward If She Tried—The Ulster Still Holds Its Own, and Girls Always Look Stylish in Them.

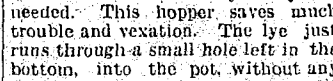
Modest and Males.
New York correspondence.



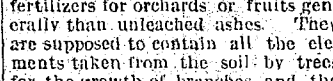
On opposite sides edgewise. Nail a board to this piece to the top of the hopper. Now bore a two-inch hole through this board and through the hopper, to put your pins in to hang your hopper by. Drive two good forks in the ground to hang your hopper on. When you want to empty ashes, just catch hold of bottom and turn hopper upside down and ashes will slide out. When through using, take down and store away in dry till needed. This hopper saves much trouble and vexation. The fly just runs through a small hole left in the bottom into the pot, without any waste of fly.



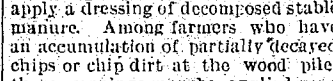
Unless a soil is very light or exhausted, probably there is no better fertilizer for orchards or fruit generally than unleached ashes. They are supposed to contain all the elements taken from the soil by trees for the growth of branches and the development of fruit. Ashes are beneficial on light soils, they tend to solidify or compact them. If a soil is somewhat exhausted it is well to apply a dressing of decomposed stable manure. Among farmers who have an accumulation of partially decayed chips or chip dirt at the wood pile, these scrapings may be applied as a top dressing to orchards with good effect. In the absence of ashes, chemicals may be employed by the following formula recommended by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station: 50 to 100 pounds nitrate of soda; 100 to 200 pounds muriate of potash; 200 to 400 pounds ground bone. In some sections orchards are devoted to swine pasture, and thereby secure a sufficient degree of fertilization and secure the destruction of many insects that infest the fruit and cause its premature falling. But this treatment would not be allowable in a young orchard because of the injury that might result to the trees. In orchards of full grown trees the treatment is good.



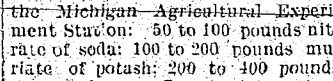
Sheep and Swine.
The income from the hog begins with death. Keep the sheep out of fields where butts are growing. Regularity in feeding is important in fattening hogs. Sheep will fatten faster if they have a good supply of water. The breeding ewes need to be made comfortable during the winter. Hogs and sheep can be bred at an earlier age than cattle or horses. If well fed, cross-bred lambs, ripen quickly and command good prices. A pig must grow right along from the first without any interruption. A small quantity of oil meal mixed with the slop is good for the sucking sow. As a rule the litters improve in size and quality as the sows grow older. This early killing of brood sows is one reason why hogs are not more profitable. What Good Cooks Say.



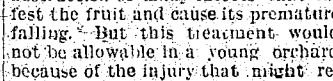
Soft Cookies.—One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup of cold water, four cups of flour, two small teaspoons of soda. Drop with a teaspoon.



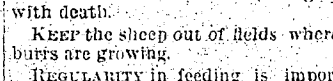
Ginger Bread.—Mix together one cup of molasses, one tablespoonful of shortening, one tablespoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of ginger and two cups of flour. Add one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one cup of boiling water. Mix well and bake in rather a quick oven.



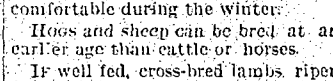
Milk Toast.—Scald a pint of milk, melt an ounce of butter and add to it an ounce of flour and a little salt; whisk in the milk gradually and simmer until thick. Prepare four or five slices of toast; put into a hot dish; pour the milk between and over the slices and serve.



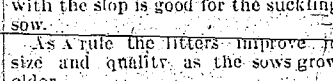
Washington Pie.—One egg, one cup of sugar, one-third of a cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, 14 cups of flour. Bake on three round tins. When done put jelly or jam between, and serve with corn-sauce.



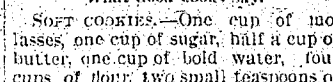
Brown Bread.—This is usually steamed, but on this occasion it is baked. Three cups of Indian meal, one cup of rye meal, one cup of flour, one cup of molasses, 31 cups of warm water, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoonful of salt. Dissolve the saleratus in the water. Bake four hours.



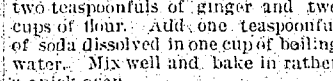
Chocolate Pudding.—One pint of milk, one pint of bread crumbs, yolks of three eggs, five tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate. Scald the milk and add bread crumbs and chocolate. Take from the fire and add one-half cup of sugar and the yolks of three eggs; bake 15 minutes. Spread with meringue, brown and serve with cream.



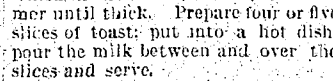
Dried Apple Jelly.—Take a quart bowl of dried apples, wash nicely, cover them with cold water, let them soak all night, add four quarts of cold water, let it boil without stirring till the taste is cooked out of the apple; there is hardly a quart of syrup left and add 14 pints of sugar, and boil a few minutes.



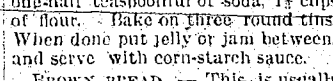
Rolls.—Let one pint of milk come to a boil, then add one tablespoon of butter and one tablespoon of sugar; cool and add one-half cup of yeast and flour to make a soft sponge; let it rise several hours, or if for breakfast, over night, then stir flour in until the dough is firm; knead thoroughly; let it rise again, cut out with a roller, and fold half way over. When light water in a quick oven half an hour. Watch carefully that they bake evenly and are a golden brown.



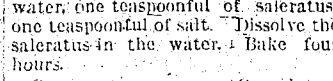
Trimmed in Straight Lines.
standing cloak edged with fur, too. And the sleeves you can't see them, but you know there is fur about the trim little wrists that are so nicely gloved with dogskin. The little square-toed shoes keep to the fur from under the long edge of the ulster, and the saucy clin is almost buried in the high collar. After all, a girl never looks better than she does in a real stylish ulster. Now, it just suits this girl's style; her rosy round face, her crisp bang under her felt hat, and that shade of mixed blue and brown hair is just the thing for hazel eyes. What on earth women want to wear any other kind of wrap for, you never could tell, though, of course, all girls are not as pretty as this one. Such a trim little figure, too. Of course the back view does not really show it, or her pretty face, to advantage, but—there you go! Haven't I told you about the girl who does the chic ulster? The more chic a cloak is this year, the more baggy and loose and eccentric. The old lines convey no idea of the woman's



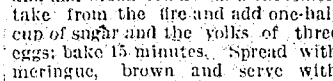
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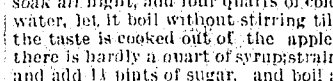
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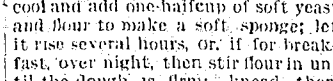
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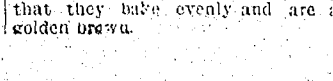
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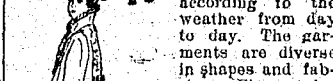
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WRAPS FOR WINTER.

SOME OF DAME FASHIONS' LATEST DECREES.

Clothes in Which a Woman Couldn't Be Awkward If She Tried—The Ulster Still Holds Its Own, and Girls Always Look Stylish in Them.

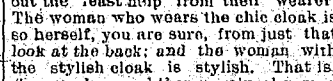
Modest and Males.
New York correspondence.



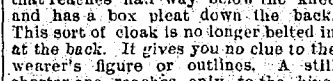
On opposite sides edgewise. Nail a board to this piece to the top of the hopper. Now bore a two-inch hole through this board and through the hopper, to put your pins in to hang your hopper by. Drive two good forks in the ground to hang your hopper on. When you want to empty ashes, just catch hold of bottom and turn hopper upside down and ashes will slide out. When through using, take down and store away in dry till needed. This hopper saves much trouble and vexation. The fly just runs through a small hole left in the bottom into the pot, without any waste of fly.



Unless a soil is very light or exhausted, probably there is no better fertilizer for orchards or fruit generally than unleached ashes. They are supposed to contain all the elements taken from the soil by trees for the growth of branches and the development of fruit. Ashes are beneficial on light soils, they tend to solidify or compact them. If a soil is somewhat exhausted it is well to apply a dressing of decomposed stable manure. Among farmers who have an accumulation of partially decayed chips or chip dirt at the wood pile, these scrapings may be applied as a top dressing to orchards with good effect. In the absence of ashes, chemicals may be employed by the following formula recommended by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station: 50 to 100 pounds nitrate of soda; 100 to 200 pounds muriate of potash; 200 to 400 pounds ground bone. In some sections orchards are devoted to swine pasture, and thereby secure a sufficient degree of fertilization and secure the destruction of many insects that infest the fruit and cause its premature falling. But this treatment would not be allowable in a young orchard because of the injury that might result to the trees. In orchards of full grown trees the treatment is good.



Sheep and Swine.
The income from the hog begins with death. Keep the sheep out of fields where butts are growing. Regularity in feeding is important in fattening hogs. Sheep will fatten faster if they have a good supply of water. The breeding ewes need to be made comfortable during the winter. Hogs and sheep can be bred at an earlier age than cattle or horses. If well fed, cross-bred lambs, ripen quickly and command good prices. A pig must grow right along from the first without any interruption. A small quantity of oil meal mixed with the slop is good for the sucking sow. As a rule the litters improve in size and quality as the sows grow older. This early killing of brood sows is one reason why hogs are not more profitable. What Good Cooks Say.



Soft Cookies.—One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup of cold water, four cups of flour, two small teaspoons of soda. Drop with a teaspoon.



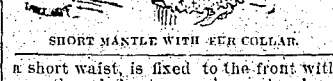
Ginger Bread.—Mix together one cup of molasses, one tablespoonful of shortening, one tablespoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of ginger and two cups of flour. Add one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one cup of boiling water. Mix well and bake in rather a quick oven.



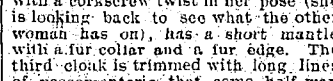
Milk Toast.—Scald a pint of milk, melt an ounce of butter and add to it an ounce of flour and a little salt; whisk in the milk gradually and simmer until thick. Prepare four or five slices of toast; put into a hot dish; pour the milk between and over the slices and serve.



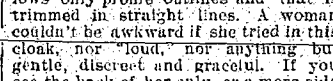
Washington Pie.—One egg, one cup of sugar, one-third of a cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, 14 cups of flour. Bake on three round tins. When done put jelly or jam between, and serve with corn-sauce.



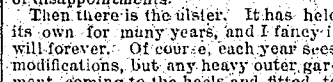
Brown Bread.—This is usually steamed, but on this occasion it is baked. Three cups of Indian meal, one cup of rye meal, one cup of flour, one cup of molasses, 31 cups of warm water, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoonful of salt. Dissolve the saleratus in the water. Bake four hours.



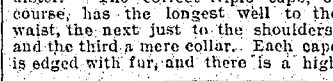
Chocolate Pudding.—One pint of milk, one pint of bread crumbs, yolks of three eggs, five tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate. Scald the milk and add bread crumbs and chocolate. Take from the fire and add one-half cup of sugar and the yolks of three eggs; bake 15 minutes. Spread with meringue, brown and serve with cream.



Dried Apple Jelly.—Take a quart bowl of dried apples, wash nicely, cover them with cold water, let them soak all night, add four quarts of cold water, let it boil without stirring till the taste is cooked out of the apple; there is hardly a quart of syrup left and add 14 pints of sugar, and boil a few minutes.



Rolls.—Let one pint of milk come to a boil, then add one tablespoon of butter and one tablespoon of sugar; cool and add one-half cup of yeast and flour to make a soft sponge; let it rise several hours, or if for breakfast, over night, then stir flour in until the dough is firm; knead thoroughly; let it rise again, cut out with a roller, and fold half way over. When light water in a quick oven half an hour. Watch carefully that they bake evenly and are a golden brown.



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The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1892.

LOCAL ITEMS

Toys at Fournier's Drug Store.

"Temple of Fame" to-morrow night. Admission 25 and 35 cents.

School Books, at Fournier's Drug Store.

John M. Smith, of Grove township, was in town last Saturday.

Go to Claggett & Pringles' for Sweet Older.

The next legislature will be asked to redistrict West Bay City.

Buy your clothing at Jackson & Masters.

J. Hanna, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Monday.

Go to Claggett & Pringles' for pure Sugar Syrup.

Rev. S. G. Taylor married his first couple, one day last week.

A "Farmer's Institute" will be held in Grayling, Jan. 12th, 1893.

Go to Claggett & Pringles' for nice cap Honey.

For sale a good second hand square box cutter. Enquire at this office.

Call on aLEXANDER JACKSON & MASTERS new line of clothing.

George Finkle, of Grove, was in town last Monday.

Go to Claggett & Pringles' for Florida Oranges.

Miss Cecil Dyer is visiting friends at Sterling, this week.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

There are 2704 students at the Michigan University.

If you want a good Meat Roast, call on Chalker and McKnight.

A. L. Pond and family enjoyed their Christmas visiting friends in Bay City.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

E. Alger and family spent Christmas with his brother, at Lewiston.

For Choice Pork and Beef Steaks, call on Chalker and McKnight.

John Beoh's \$2,000 residence at Alpena was totally destroyed by fire.

Go to Claggett & Pringles' if you are in search of a nice Plush Cap.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Saturday.

Plush Caps, of the latest styles, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Henry Feldhauser and P. Aebli, of Blaine, were in town last Saturday.

School Supplies of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drugstore.

Mrs. Joseph Flynn was visiting friends in Bay City, last week.

Go to Chalker and McKnight's market for all kinds of Fresh and Salt meats.

The "Temple of Fame" is given for the benefit of the church. Go and see it.

Go to Claggett & Pringles' for your Teas and Coffees. They have the best in town.

P. Aebli, of Blaine has a good young fresh cow for sale. Address him at Appenzel P. O.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, at lowest prices, at the Tin and Hardware store of A. Kraus.

Mrs. Stevens, of Bay City, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Trombler, this week.

We will furnish our subscribers with PATTERSON'S MAGAZINE and the AVALANCHE, one year, at \$2.60 per year.

Dentist Metcalf, of Gaylord, will be at the Grayling House, Jan. 1st to the 10th. Early appointments solicited.

Go to Claggett & Pringles' for anything you need, for they have big bargains in every department.

Mrs. A. Grouffelt is enjoying a visit from her sister and mother, of Manistee, who arrived last Monday.

We will furnish DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE and the AVALANCHE, to our subscribers, for one year, at \$2.60.

Miss Anna Charron is now a clerk in the store of Salling, Hanson & Co. and is quite an acquisition to that firm.

Go to Bonnell's for Souvenir Photograph holders. Something new and Nobby, for Holiday gifts.

Mrs. A. Sanford, assistant to Mrs. Smith, in her Millinery Store, left for her home at Grand Rapids, yesterday.

Jackson & Masters have the finest and largest stock of clothing in the country.

Henry Bauman is erecting a residence at Lewiston, where he is now engaged in business.

Go to Claggett & Pringles' for California Canned Goods and Dried Fruits.

The editor of the Rosemount Democrat has been puffing the Postmaster of that town, and he used it for libel.

To all of our subscribers who will pay up past indebtedness and one year in advance, we will furnish them with the AMERICAN FARMER, for the same length of time, FREE.

Go to Claggett & Pringles' if you are looking for Gentlemen's Mullers.

Go to see and hear the "Temple of Fame," at the Opera House, to-morrow night.

Alpena people owned the greatest part of the stock in the \$100,000 mill which was burned at Vancouver, B. C., last week.

Go to the Opera House to-morrow night, and you will be both instructed and amused.

Are you a Subscriber to the PRAIRIE FARMER, Chicago, Ill. If not, you should give it a trial. We know of no better Agricultural paper published.

By having a large tree fall on his back, Louis Prince, of Elmer township, Osceola county, sustained internal injuries.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have just received a line of Brass and China Lamps. Call and examine them.

John Greenfield, of Mio, came near bleeding to death, having cut the main artery in his right leg while chopping wood, last week.

A Farmers' Institute will be held at Grayling, January 12th, under authority of the State Board of Agriculture.

Joe Patterson, editor of the Grayling Democrat, is a candidate for the U. S. Land Office at Grayling. -Chas. Grogan Tribune.

Go to Claggett & Pringles' and see their elegant line of Gent's, and Ladies' Slippers, for the holidays.

Mrs. Wm. Metcalf, of Center Plains, was in town Saturday morning with a large supply of Butter and Eggs for Christmas.

The largest and finest line of Dolls ever brought to Grayling, to be seen at Fournier's. Prices reasonable.

Mrs. S. P. Smith has moved her Millinery store into the rooms in the rear of the Exchange Bank.

A man by the name of Kinney, of Rosemount, was fined 25 cents for slandering the Postmaster. It was all he was able to pay, we suppose.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. -He has just received a large assortment.

B. E. Thayer, foreman of the Democrat office, leaves to-morrow to spend Christmas with his mother at her home in Owosso. -West Branch Democrat.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

Mrs. T. E. Hastings, of Beaver Creek township, was in town Saturday doing her Christmas shopping, while "Thad" was attending to township business.

Wind Mill and Well Supplies of all kinds, prices as low as good work will warrant. F. DECKROW.

W. B. Flynn, D. D. S. will be in Grayling, from Jan. 2nd to the 7th. Office with Dr. Smith. All invited to call.

Gents, Ladies and Children all go to Claggett & Pringles' for their Hosiery. Why? Because they have the best and cheapest line in town.

The Cummer lumber company, of Cadillac, has purchased all the agricultural college lands remaining in Westford county. It paid \$24,700 for 3,960 acres.

You can buy your clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods of Jackson & Masters cheaper than at any other place in the county.

The secretary of the Odd Fellows fire relief committee at Bay City received \$10,000 from the members of the order and has disbursed \$8,000.

We will furnish the Prairie Farmer and the "AVALANCHE" one year for \$2.10, and Demorest's Magazine and the "AVALANCHE" for one year, \$2.60.

Go and see Cleopatra in the "Temple of Fame," in her magnificent, oriental and entrancing costume.

A copy of Robinson Crusoe, with every purchase of merchandise amounting to \$25.00, made of S. H. & Co. It makes a beautiful Xmas present.

The counting of the nails in the jar at the store of Rosenthal Bros., will take at their store, Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

We will furnish the "AMERICAN FARMER," free for one year, to all our subscribers who pay up past indebtedness, and one year in advance.

The "Temple of Fame" will be presented by home talent, and the characters, both ancient and modern, will be dressed in appropriate costumes.

The Detroit Weekly Tribune will be furnished our subscribers, in connection with the AVALANCHE, for \$1.60.

G. W. Smith has moved his Jewelry establishment into Larnabee's Drug Store, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Every body wants to read Robinson Crusoe. You can get a copy at the store of S. H. & Co., by purchasing Twenty-five dollars worth of merchandise.

The coming Farmers' Institute, Jan. 12th, promises to be largely attended as unusual interest is manifested all over the county. Everybody should arrange their business so as to be present.

Dentist Metcalf, of Gaylord, will be at the Grayling House, Jan. 1st to the 10th. Early appointments solicited.

Mrs. R. S. Babbitt was called to Vanderbilt, last Tuesday, on account of Mrs. A. Babbitt having accidentally scalded herself.

The Rosemount News, says: "Oh, yes, John is getting to be quite a ladies' man." We forgive you, but don't mention it again.

The Fiddlers of Fame, the principal character in the "Temple of Fame" will be well worth seeing, as she will be dressed in a royal and royal costume.

Martin Nelson returned yesterday from a trip to Saginaw. Martin reports a purely business trip, but many of his friends think there is a lady in the case. -Lewiston Courier.

To save the time and trouble of running the pay-car up to Lewiston, the passenger train took the section men down to Grayling Wednesday, to collect their wages. -Lewiston Courier.

MARRIED.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Grayling, Mich., on Friday, Dec. 23d, 1892, by the Rev. Sibley G. Taylor, James H. Williams, of Ball, to Miss Phoebe Head of South Branch.

The "Temple of Fame," one of the best entertainments ever presented by home talent, will be given Friday Evening, Dec. 30th, at the Opera House. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cts.

Mrs. W. Metcalf lost a pair of woolen mittens, faced with leather, last Saturday morning between this office and the post office. The finder will please leave them at this office.

We will furnish the Toledo Blade and the Avalanche for one year for \$1.80; the National Tribune and the Avalanche for \$1.90 and the Michigan Farmer and Avalanche for \$1.80, cash in advance.

The Officers of the Grand Army of the Republic; Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans will be installed at their hall, on Saturday evening, Jan. 7th. All the members are particularly requested to be present.

MARRIED.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Grayling, Mich., on Friday evening, Dec. 23d, 1892, by the Rev. Sibley G. Taylor, Calvin A. Campbell of Grayling, to Miss Emily DeWaele, of Grayling.

The Knights of Maccabees divided up last Monday in two parties, and went on a rabbit hunt, the losing side to pay for a supper at Wight's restaurant. From the number of stories in circulation, the number can be represented by 000, or 400. They had a supper just the same.

The thanks of several members of the G. A. R., W. R. O. and Sons of Veterans are due to W. S. Chalker for an agreeable sleigh-ride on last Monday around town and to the farm of A. J. Wilcox, to which he treated them. The party numbered 23, and the occasion will long be remembered.

The following are a few of the characters that will appear in the play of the "Temple of Fame," to be given at the Opera House, on the evening of the 30th. George and Martha Washington; Christine Nilsson and Jennie Lind; Socrates and Xantippe; Mrs. Partington and her son Ike, and Samantha and Josiah Allen.

D. N. H. Traver, while returning from a professional visit to Jas. Wilson's camp, was thrown out of his cutter by the horse he was driving getting frightened and running out of the road. The Dr. arrived in town all safe and sound with the broken cutter, but was preceded some few minutes by the horse and harness. -Lewiston Courier.

Frederic Items.

Fred Barber and wife, of Grayling, spent Christmas with Charles Barber and family.

Treasurer Kelley says that but few of the residents here, have paid their taxes.

Our minister has arrived and regular services will be held Sunday, both morning and evening, at the hall.

The entertainment and tree at the Hall, Christmas Eve, was very good as well as the attendance. Santa Claus done a noble act to bring Johnny as nothing could have pleased the receivers more.

List of Jurors.

The following persons have been drawn to serve on the jury of the Circuit Court, to be held Jan. 10th, 1893:

George Pearson, South Branch, Center Plains, Beaver Creek, Grayling, Blaine, Henry Feldhauser, Blaine, Eli Farbusch, Maple Forest, William Goss, Frederic, John G. Hartman, Ball, Charles Vincent, Center Plains, Noah Hibbard, Beaver Creek, Christian Hemmingson, Grayling, Neil Patten, Maple Forest, Daniel McColven, Frederic, William Metcalf, Center Plains, Augustus Annis, Beaver Creek, John Williams, Grayling, George Howe, Maple Forest, John Higgins, Frederic, Charles Smith, Beaver Creek, Adelbert Taylor, Grayling, John Palmer, Frederic, Wayne Smith, Beaver Creek, Wellington Patterson, Grayling, Charles Barber, Frederic.

The M. C. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets for one and one-third fare for the round trip during the holidays. Tickets to be sold Dec. 24th, 25th, 26th and 31st, and Jan. 1st and 2d, limited to return Jan. 3d, 1893, on its lines in the U. S., and for one-time for round trip on its lines in Canada.

The following is the official vote of Idaho, for President, as reported by the Secretary of State:

Harrison, 8,590

Weaver, 10,520

Bidwell, 288

Cleveland, 2

We call attention to the advertisement of the DETROIT WEEKLY TRIBUNE appearing in another column. It has been for over fifty years the great general Weekly of Michigan, the present subscription list of 65,000 names being a proof of its merit. Until Jan. 15th this paper will send to every new subscriber remitting them One Dollar and Ten Cents the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year and Bill Nye's New Book of 500 pages and 150 Illustrations, postage paid. It is a remarkable offer.

CALENDAR FOR 1893 FREE!

The Chicago & North-Western Ry has just issued an attractive calendar for 1893, which is one of the best we have seen for practical use in the business office as well as the home. A copy of this desirable calendar will be mailed free upon sending your address with a two cent postage stamp to W. A. Thrall, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Willson, 371 Clay St., Sharpshooter, says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large bottles, 60c, and \$1.00.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts, and 1.00 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the subscriber, living near Pere Cheney, on the J. G. Marsh place, about the 20th of November, 1892, a red spotted cow, with spots on forehead and tail about one-half white. The owner will please claim her, pay charges and take her away, Dec. 22, w6. AMOS B. CORWIN.

To Rent.

A FARM of 180 acres; 35 acres under cultivation. Farm house of five rooms etc. The N. E. 1 of Sec. 10, T. 25 N. R. 1 W. Make your best offer to L. J. Hitz, 86th, Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON.

May 3, 1893.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 18th, '87.

Drunkennes, or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent cure, whether the patient is an moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Address Test, 48 page book of particulars free. Address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 135 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

CLEARING SALE



CLOAKS, Cloaks, CLOAKS.

Commencing Thursday, December 29th, we will offer every Ladies', Misses' and Child's Cloak at

COST, AND BELOW COST.

We do this in order to close out the entire line. Prices will be no object.

ROSENTHAL BROS.

Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Marius Krosch and Mary Krosch to David Thompson, dated May 7th, 1892, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1890, in Liber B. of Mortgages, on page 510, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due the sum of Twenty Dollars and no part thereof, and an Attorney's fee of Fifteen Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and as suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, and as the premises described in said mortgage are situated in the village of Grayling in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows:

Block six of Roffe's addition to the village of Grayling in the County and State aforesaid.

Said above described mortgage was only assigned by said David Thompson to Edgar W. Farley on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1892, and the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows:

Dated Oct. 24th, A. D. 1892.

FARLEY AND ARTHUR, EDGAR W. FARLEY, Attorneys for Mortgagees. Mortgages.

Oct. 5th.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Alphus Shoght and Mary Shoght to the highest bidder, dated May 7th, 1892, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1890, in Liber B. of Mortgages, on page 510, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due the sum of Twenty Dollars and no part thereof, and an Attorney's fee of Fifteen Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and as suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, and as the premises described in said mortgage are situated in the village of Grayling in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows:

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

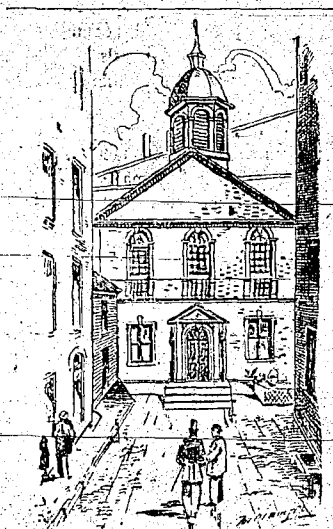
NATIONAL CAPITALS.

WHERE THE SEAT OF OUR GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN.

Up to Date the Government of the United States has been housed in eight buildings—moving, times during the Revolutionary War.

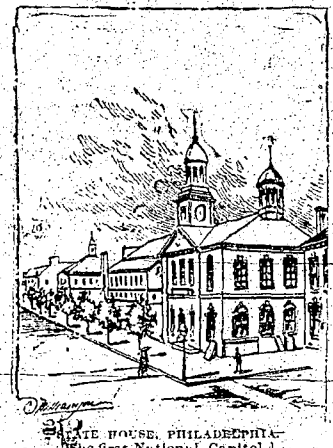
Has Made Many Moves.
Washington has been so long associated with the idea of government that many believe it to be the only seat of government our country has ever had. Yet the United States has had a succession of seats of government, and many buildings in different cities were the temporary capitals of the nation.

In 1754 the earliest attempts at a union of British-American colonies was made in the city of Albany, New York, which city was the second oldest settlement in the original thirteen colonies. The object of this union was defense against the Indians. In



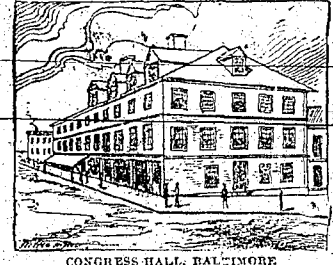
COURT HOUSE AT YORK, PA.
(The third National Capitol.)

capture of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781. Two years later discontented American troops menaced Philadelphia and Congress adjourned to Lancaster, then to York, Pa. Here Washington surrendered the commission of commander-in-chief which he had received in 1775 and here Congress remained until 1783 when it adjourned to meet in Trenton, N. J. in accordance with an agreement that it should meet alternately at Annapolis and Trenton. The session held in Trenton was brief and it adjourned to New York City January 11, 1785. There its sessions were held in the City Hall and there Congress remained until its dissolution. Meantime the articles of confederation were revised and the present Federal constitution formed. Washington and John Adams being chosen President and Vice President, the Continental Congress held its last session October 21, 1789, and on April 30, 1790, Washington took the oath of office. The first Congress under the new constitution began its sessions in the City Hall, New York,



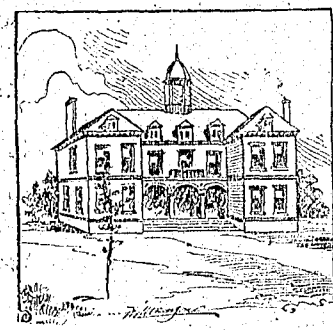
STATE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.
(The first National Capitol.)

menting on this, the Earl of Chatham said: "I must declare that in all my reading of history, for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion under such a complication of circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general Congress at Philadelphia." In due time followed the revolution. In April, 1775, the British military commanders of Massachusetts shed the first blood at Lexington and Concord. May 10, 1775, the second Continental Congress convened in the colonial State House, Philadelphia. An army was provided for, the command was given



CONGRESS HALL, BALTIMORE.
(The second National Capitol.)

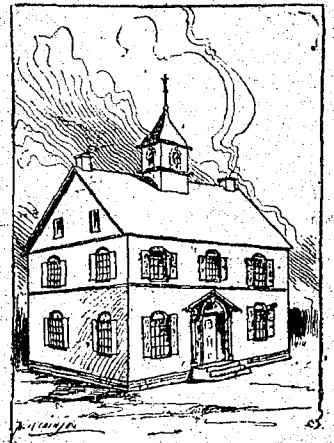
to Washington and, July 4, the Declaration of Independence was voted which proclaimed the thirteen colonies free and independent, under the title of the United States of America. Thus the State House became the first capital of the nation. The reverses of Washington's army, in 1776, compelled Congress to adjourn, Dec. 12, to Lancaster. The meeting place there is known as the Congress House, the second National Capitol. Washington's triumphs at Trenton



OLD STATE CHURCH, TRENTON.
(The sixth National Capitol.)

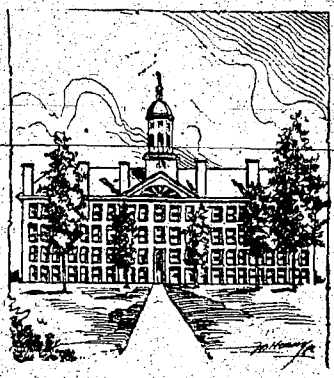
and Princeton made open the way for a return of Congress to Philadelphia, but it was again obliged to move, and Sept. 26, 1777, it convened in the

town of York, Pa. The Court House here became the third National Capitol, July 2, 1778, Congress again met in Philadelphia and remained there during the varying fortunes of the war, which virtually ended with the



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(The third National Capitol.)

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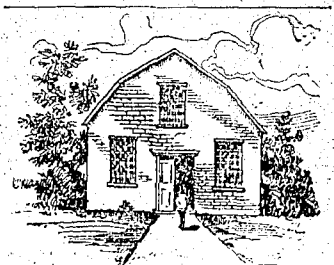
NASSAU HALL, PRINCETON, N. J.
(The fourth National Capitol.)

then known as Federal Hall. This building was removed in 1812. Thus the city of New York was the first capital of the United States under the present constitution. New York was then the abode of Washington and Adams, Hamilton and Jefferson, Clinton and Carroll. As early as 1783 the site for a national capital had been selected, and in 1790 it was settled that the site should be used on the banks of the Potomac. The next year Washington selected the spot now bearing his name. The first Congress under the constitution remained in New York until Aug. 10, 1790, and began the third of its regular sessions in Philadelphia in December. There it continued to meet, awaiting the completion of the new building, until May, 1800. Philadelphia, so long



STATE HALL, ANNAPOLIS, MD.
(The fifth National Capitol.)

the capital under the Continental Congress and the articles of confederation, was again the capital under the constitution, thus giving her the claim to have been the seat of government under every form since the colonies threw off the British yoke. During the administration of Wash-



OLD STATE CHURCH, TRENTON.
(The sixth National Capitol.)

ington, New York and Philadelphia were the capitals, the new building not being completed. In November, 1800, the second session of the Sixth Congress was opened in Washington City. The edifice in which they met assembled, which was partially burned by the British in 1814, and which, during late years, has been enlarged, is now the United States Capitol, and the eighth in succession since the Declaration of Independence.

An exchange informs us that a woman fell upon a red-hot stove and was so injured by being burned that she died. But for this explicit statement some people might have thought that the poor woman froze to death.

HEREAFTER no comet will be considered genuine unless the name is blown in the bottle.

BAD SERVICE IN AMERICA.

We Are the Only People Who Willingly Pay for Poor Help.

The Americans are the only people in the world who pay well for bad cooking and detestable service, grudgingly given, glad in most instances (if rural housekeepers) to "get a girl," no matter how inefficient and dispirited she may be, for the work of the house. She must be fed, clothed and respected and her wages paid, writes Mrs. Sherman in the North American Review. She may break crockery to any extent, often to that of thousands of dollars; she may throw away sugar and flour and meat and potatoes by bad cooking; she may be insolent to her mistress, taking her own time for going out day or evening; and she may badly wash the flannels and scorch the gentlemen's shirts; the mistress must put up with it, else the precious creature will leave and the lady must do her own work, or as a dressmaker who had had out some gowns for an employer remarked, putting the fragments in at the door: "Here, finish your gowns yourself." This is not good political economy. The servant should be taught moral obligation. We must remember that there is no tyranny in a republic; there can be none but the tyranny of the masses. And as the welfare of the millions is bound up in this question, as the comfort and prosperity of our great estate must depend upon the industrial ability and honesty of those who serve us for wages, it follows that a sense of moral obligation. When we take into consideration the early history of those who come to us as domestic servants, the marvel turns out to be that they are so deficient, but that they are not more so. Look at the poor classes in the streets of Glasgow, for instance. We need not cross to the adjacent kingdom. We know all about "the pig and the practice," and really from pig and practice come some of the best of our nurses and maids. No one who has kept house a number of years but has a sprinkling of delicious and refreshing gratitude, in her remembrance, over some dear and faithful Biddy. Their faults are those of ignorance and that double brain which is always tripping itself up (the cause of the Irish but), impossibility of a clear conception of the straight road, blinking and being blinded by their own wit, and their aimless, inaccurate absence of logic. How much could be done by giving these Norals the healthy and bracing influence of honest puritan training in a New England town! We all know what it has done for some of them—made them perfect servants.

Public Assistance.
The pauper population of the United States is increasing. The census shows that there was only a larger number of paupers and delinquents generally in 1890 than in 1880 but that the proportion of people who had to be helped or in some way taken care of has been increasing.

This is a melancholy revelation, and one which should set people to thinking. We have had, as a whole, times of plenty during the past ten years. The period has been one of generous expenditure of money for public purposes. People who have been unable to take care of themselves have not found it hard, in the majority of our communities, to obtain public assistance.

IN ARCTIC REGIONS.

A Famous Hunting Place for Polar Whales, and Its Dangers.

From the northern part of Hudson bay, already arctic in character, stretches far towards the pole a deep inlet, which some early navigator of those desolate polar shores has termed Roe's Welcome as if anything within that ice-bound and lonely coast could be welcome to a person just from civilization! The name, no doubt, was given in memory of some escape from the drifting ice packs, when the inlet furnished refuge from one of the fierce storms of that polar region.

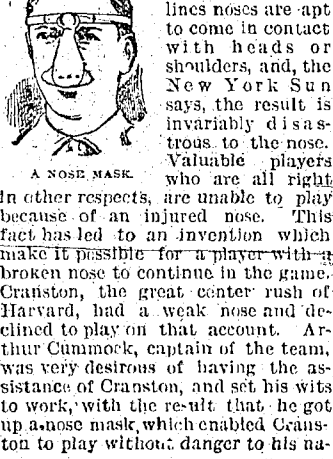
Roe's Welcome is a famous hunting place for the great polar whale, or "bowhead," as the sailors call it, says St. Nicholas. This huge whale, which is indeed immense in size, often makes his home among the great ice packs and ice fields of the polar seas, and a goodly quantity of these it finds in Roe's Welcome. But these ice packs, swinging to and fro with the tides, currents, and winds in such a narrow inlet as this, render navigation dangerous even for the stanch whale ships, and they generally make their fishing grounds off the lower mouth of the great inlet, where the cruising is much safer, if not so profitable. Occasionally, when some exceptionally good ice-master is in charge of a whaler, he dashes into the better fishing grounds for a short cruise; another, less skillful, lured by brighter prospects or discouraged by a poor catch outside, enters the inlet and either reaps a rich harvest of oil and bone or wrecks his vessel. Or he may escape after an imprisonment in the grip of the merciless ice fetters for a year or two longer than he intended to stay.

Such was the fate of the good ship Gladiolus, from a well-known whaling port in southeastern Massachusetts. She sailed to the northern end of the "Welcome," as the sailors called it, and after a most profitable catch of "bowheads," had the ill fortune to remain firmly bound in the ice for two years. During this long time, much longer than that for which the vessel had provisioned, the crew were dependent on the many Eskimos who clustered around the ship. The natives supplied them with ample quantities of reindeer, musk ox, seal, and walrus meat, in return for small quantities of molasses and coffee. Their companionship, too, rude as it was, did much to while away the dreary, lonely hours of the two years' imprisonment.

NOSE ARMOR IN FOOTBALL.

A Curious Mask Which Was Invented for the Use of a Hartford Man.

One of the most serious drawbacks to football is the liability of players to receive broken noses. During the fierce collisions of opposing rushing lines noses are apt to come in contact with heads or shoulders, and the New York Sun says, the result is invariably disastrous to the nose.



A NOSE MASK.

In other respects, they are unable to play because of an injured nose. This fact has led to an invention which makes it possible for a player with a broken nose to continue in the game. Cranston, the great center rush of Harvard, had a weak nose and decided to play on that account. Arthur Cummock, captain of the team, was very desirous of having the assistance of Cranston, and set his wits to work, with the result that he got up a nose mask which enabled Cranston to play without danger to his nasal appendage.

The mask has since been improved upon. It is made of the rubber, will not injure opposing players and affords protection to both nose and teeth.

FEET AND HANDS TIED.

An English Swimmer Who Is Now Performing in London.

Those who have experienced some difficulty in learning how to swim, chiefly through lack of confidence in the buoyant power of water, will feel somewhat relieved when they look at this picture. It represents W. Sully, of London, who attempts the apparently hazardous undertaking of diving with his arms and legs tied.



FEET AND HANDS TIED.

ordinary swimmer finds it a sufficiently difficult matter to keep himself afloat with the unhelped use of all his limbs. Mr. Sully, according to the New York World, not only keeps himself afloat, but dives and performs various evolutions by merely wriggling his body about. These are performed nightly, and Mr. Sully is still enjoying vigorous health. With the free use of his arms and legs he can do a variety of things.

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Has it been too easy a matter to obtain this help? There are many students and close observers of this subject who think it has.

The appetite for "help" of some kind grows by what it feeds on. If one has got something without paying or working for it, he demands more on the same terms.

One who has had a free ticket on a railroad, or a free admission to an entertainment, never wishes to pay again. It is precisely thus with the more open and undisguised form of alms called public assistance.

The needy, incapable poor, should be well taken care of, but let us, as a people, beware of enfeebling ourselves by indiscriminate charity.

A Mean Man.

Gigsley has often been told that he was the meanest man in the world. In fact, he has a red-headed sister and couldn't well escape being told so, but many of his friends doubted until he was married. They all believe it now. Mrs. Gigsley is one of the dearest, loveliest, most innocent, trusting, affectionate creatures that ever longed for a strong, manly bosom to rest upon. They were married two weeks ago, and, as Gigsley doesn't believe in wedding tours, they began housekeeping immediately out on the avenue. The second day of their wedded bliss had passed, and Gigsley had just finished the supper, when Mrs. G. had spent all the long, torrid afternoon in preparing, when he took his hat and cane, kissed the little woman tenderly, and started out for the door. "Why, Charles, you aren't going out, are you?" said the sweet creature, with a tremor in her voice. "Why—yes," was the rather unconcerned reply. "And leave me all alone?" "A suspicious nature like yours," she said, "deserves this appeal." "Oh, I won't be gone long," he answered reassuringly. "I'm just going down town to get something to eat."

Curious Lighthouse.

The most extraordinary of all years. British lighthouses is to be found on Arnish Rock, Stormovay Bay—a rock which is separated from the island of Lewis by a channel over five hundred feet wide. On this rock a conical beacon is erected, and on its summit, a lantern is fixed, which, night after night, shines a light which is seen by the fishermen far and wide. The way in which this peculiar lighthouse is illuminated is this: On the island of Lewis, five hundred feet or so away, is a lighthouse, and from a window in the tower a stream of light is projected on to a mirror in the lantern on the summit of Arnish Rock. The consequence is, that, to all intents and purposes, a light-house exists which has neither lamp nor lighthouse-keeper.

Lucky Friday.

The notion that Friday is an unlucky day is the worst nonsense that ever entered the human head. In Chicago there are half a dozen farmers called Fridays, who have as good luck as any other people, and in early American history the day was peculiarly lucky. Columbus sailed on Friday, Aug. 21. On Friday, Oct. 12, he discovered land; on Friday, Jan. 4, he started home to Spain; on Friday, March 25, he reached Palos. In 1493 he discovered Hispaniola on his second voyage on Friday, Nov. 22, and on Friday he discovered this continent. Any other country's history will show as many lucky as unlucky Fridays. "What's in a name?"

Or all things, wisdom is the most terrified with epidemic fanatism, because, of all enemies, it is that against which she is least able to furnish any kind of resource.

A German Doctor.

A new departure in the methods of filtering a public water supply was recently devised for use in the City of Worms, Germany, and is now in successful operation.

The water for this place is drawn from the Rhine River, and was formerly filtered by passing it through large beds of sand. It became necessary to increase the purifying capacity of the plant, owing to the growth of the city, and as sand was expensive, the superintendent of the works, Dr. F. Fisher, accordingly advised a system of stone slabs, formed by heating clean river sand with a silicate of lime and soda, which cemented the parts together, through which the water filtered. Each slab was 34 feet square and 4 inches thick, with a slight cavity on one face. In order to use them an area of about 2,930 feet was partitioned off from the existing filter bed by a concrete wall. On this area 978 of the stone slabs, having a superficial extent of over 10,500 square feet, were arranged vertically in groups of two stones, joined with their recessed sides together and the edges made water-tight. The slabs are extremely porous; they are said to absorb water like a sponge, and the filtration takes place by allowing the water to run into the basin and surround the slabs. It then passes through the stone to the hollow within, whence it is drained off to the clear water reservoir and pumped to the city. In case bacteria were to lodge in the pores of the slabs, pipes have been so arranged that steam can be injected into the interior of each pair of stones, a method which the authorities in charge of the works regard as highly efficacious and inexpensive. In this way engineers, not the nymphs, have answered the famous query of Coleridge:

But tell me, nymphs, what power divine Shall hallow forth wash the River Rhine?

They All Loved Flowers.

It stood in a shabby neighborhood, this house of which I write, but was distinguished from others in the same row by a small projecting window filled with growing plants. Standing on the street in front of it was a young woman with a baby on one arm and a market-basket on the other, gazing delightedly at the flowers, while the child, not accustomed to such beauty and brightness, was gazing with interest first at his mother and then at the window. Presently she passed on, and a group of boys—typical street gamins—approached. They were talking loudly, and had reached the point of heat, when one of them suddenly espied an addition to the window in a row of pots close against the glass, in which scarlet flowers were blooming. "Say, there are some more bloomers," he exclaimed, and five pairs of eyes were riveted on the window, and the discussion began as to whether the flowers were "the kind the rich folks thought so much of." "Saw 'em," cried the tallest of the bunch, "they were the largest I ever pointed to a chrysanthemum." Then they also went away. Reeling from a near-by saloon, came a half-intoxicated man. The bright colors caught his eye and he came to a swaying halt, catching at the area railing beneath the window. Some scene or phase of life was recalled to the half-drunken brain by the flowers in this unwonted quarter; there was a mental struggle that became pathetic as he turned unsteadily on his feet to go on his way, shaking his head mournfully. But the lesson taught by the cheerful blossoms—the glimpse of the better things of life—had been given. He was wholly lost; flowers have proved the open sesame to many hearts when all else has failed to find entrance. This window has its mission; and through its silent influence the world about it is made better and brighter.

Salt as a Preventive of Small-Pox.

"I've a cheap and safe remedy for small-pox," said the doctor-miner. "My father was a physician before me, and he used it successfully. It's sure, too, in cholera and yellow-fever. Now guess it, gentlemen. It's a simple article—one you've all used from childhood. No, you can't? Well, sir, it's salt—common plain, every day salt. Salt, you know, preserves, prevents putrefaction. The diseases we most fear, according to eminent medical authorities, are due to putrefaction in our system. Here's where the salt works like a charm. Now, don't smile, but try it. If you take two teaspoonfuls of salt in a glass of water, say, three times a day, you'll not have to be vaccinated during a small-pox epidemic, shunned during a cholera scare, or nursed during a yellow-fever plague. Put a little vinegar in the glass to make the dose palatable and keep it up a week or so. Salt is a preserver of life, gentlemen, and if you are ever in a position to test its efficacy you'll remember this trip and conversation." The doubters in the snicker looked skeptical, but the earnestness of the medical mineralogist gave weight to his remarkably simple remedy.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Matrimony.

The following advertisement appeared recently in a Japanese newspaper, and suggests that the land of the Mikado may be a good place for a matrimonial agency; also that the ideal she of one man, at least, has distinct limitations: "Wanted, a wife. If she is pretty, she need not be clever. If she is clever, she need not be perfect in form (provided, always, that she is not connected). Her station in life is no object; neither is the remoteness of her place of abode, whether in country or town. She ought to be in the neighborhood of twenty years of age, more or less. The would-be bridegroom is an artist of Osaka, occupying a medium position in society. Ladies desiring a union are requested to attend at the office of Osaka Matrimonial Shimbu in the twenty-fifth instant, where full particulars will be given."

Chaff.

The chaff of grain is Nature's way of protecting seed between the time it falls to the ground and that for it to grow again. Now that grain is stored in barns or stacks the chaff is scarcely less necessary. It is often noted in threshing damp grain that the straw may be almost rotted where the band went around the bundle yet the grain will shell out with little apparent injury.

NOVEL TRAVELING OUTFIT.

A Cripple Driving Across the Continent with a Goat Team.

The Butte correspondent of the Anaconda Standard gives the following interesting account of a novel traveling outfit now going through Montana: "Vivian Edwards, a cripple from Hastings, Neb., is making one of the most remarkable trips across the country that was ever undertaken. His long journey started at Hastings just 130 days ago, and during that time he has traveled 1,654 miles. He is a cripple, having lost the use of his legs, and travels in a miniature buggy drawn by a four-in-hand of milk-white Rocky Mountain goats, and carries a complete, gaudy outfit with him. The entire outfit weighs 556 pounds, which the goats pull with ease, and have made thirty-two miles in one day, although the usual day's journey averages from twelve to sixteen miles, which distance the goats accomplish with ease. Some portions of his trip have been arduous in the extreme. Between Hanksville and Montpelier, in Wyoming, he took the wrong road, and was lost in the desert, and for three days suffered intensely for want of water, as all the water himself and animals had was what was contained in a beer bottle. Another time in Southern Utah he was compelled to fight three bears, who were determined to dine off his four-in-hand, but after a hard fight, during which he killed two of the bears, he was enabled to pursue his way.

Edwards is an intelligent fellow and a pleasant talker and takes a cheerful view of life, although almost helpless. He is accompanied by his wife and two little girls, one 4 and the other 7 years of age. His wife, who is a graduate of medicine, takes copious notes of their trip, which will be utilized in writing a book descriptive of the sights seen during their remarkable journey across the continent, their objective point being San Francisco. Edwards states upon his arrival here to-morrow he will pay a visit of respect to Sheriff Lloyd, and will drive his team up the Court House steps into the Sheriff's office and then down again to the street. Edwards, who is a very clever violinist, will probably give a concert before leaving the city on his long trip, which is surely a plucky undertaking for one so helpless."

ELECTRIC CHAIR FOR INVALIDS.

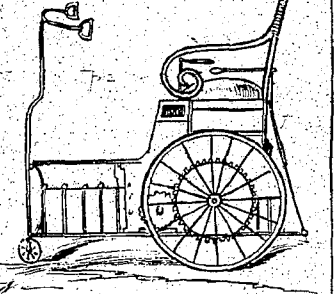
The Invention of Capt. Johnson Which Can Run Eight Miles an Hour.

Capt. Alexander Johnson, of Washington, has invented an electric invalid chair, a model of which is now running in Baltimore. The chair is mounted upon a case which contains the motor and storage cells. The guiding apparatus is like that of an ordinary low-seated tricycle, and at one side of the seat is a lever connected with a resistance box for controlling the motor. At the other side of the chair is the brake-handle, which is an ordinary lever friction brake. The motor is wound for a low E. M. F. and is of the slow speed design, connected to the driving shaft by a single reduction gearing. Capt. Johnson gives the following details of this chair: "Five and one-half ampere hours to each pound of weight. Speed, eight miles an hour for five hours, though at lower speed battery will last for fifty miles of travel. Total weight, 150 pounds."

THE WINTER HAT.

Autumn Leaves and Dull Red Velvet Make It a Thing of Beauty.

Autumn leaves of shaded velvet make a stylish trimming for a felt walking hat. An odd French hat is of pale green felt, with a broad brim, which curls up artistically at the side. The brim is edged with a narrow dull red silk cord. Around the



CAPT. JOHNSON'S ELECTRIC CHAIR.

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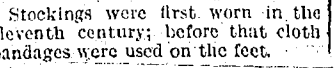
CAPT. JOHNSON'S ELECTRIC CHAIR.

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CAPT. JOHNSON'S ELECTRIC CHAIR.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent West Artists of Our Own Day.

JACOB says the race in life is not to the fast.—Elmira Gazette.

If a man stays at home nights he will not be found out.—Pleasure.

"JOHNNY, give me a proverb." "Amputation is the thief of legs."—Harpers Bazar.

"THE manager of an opera is justified in 'putting on' airs."—Yonkers Statesman.

A GERMANTOWN man advertises for "a sharp boy to cut wood."—Philadelphia Record.

MANY a man makes a failure of life by trying to get along with his kin.—Aitchison Globe.

A FRIEND of ours has named his horse "Nail," because his wife cannot drive him.—Roseleaf.

No SEAN man has a right to wish he had never been born. Let other people do that for him!—Pleasure.

Mrs. McGLOTH says she can never trust her husband out of sight unless she is with him.—Boston Transcript.

BAD boys are very promising youngsters just before being laid over the parental knee.—Glens Falls Republican.

THERE is a brick famine in Chicago, notwithstanding that the beer saloons are in full blast.—Chester News.

Think astronomers could tell more about the comet if they could only "get onto its curves."—Philadelphia Record.

WHENEVER there is a subject to be discussed, the deal-mutes generally have a finger in it.—Binghamton Leader.

THERE are not a few eiphers in society who think themselves good enough figures for the german.—Boston Transcript.

IS MISS HINOTE a good singer? "She must be. Every other girl in the choir seems to dislike her."—Washington Star.

"I FIND it is always best to keep cool," said the snail. "Exactly," replied the sidewalk. "I catch your drift."—Washington Star.

"A MAN cannot be expected to stand in his own light," said the gas company's stockholder who burned candles.—Washington Star.

AUTHOR: Why won't you purchase my play? There's money in it. Manager: Ah! but I should want to get money out of it.—Pick-Me-Up.

"WHAT do you do here?" asked a visitor to the dime museum dwart. "I amuse the public in a small way," replied the little man.—Detroit Free Press.

"I UNDERSTAND that all you bagged on your hunting trip was a pair of trousers." "Well, they were duck trousers, anyway."—Indianapolis Journal.

HUSBAND (to wife from Boston): "You never find any blue stockings in the Prince of Wales' set." Wife (strong-minded): "No, blue is not a fast color."—Life.

THE big beer syndicate has hardly been formed with a view to raising the price. Beer will continue going down no matter what happens.—Philadelphia Times.

PERTHSHIRE MISSIONARY (to poor and motherless boy): "But why is your father not steady?" Boy (reflectively): "Cause he's got a wudden leg."—Dundee Courier.

WIFE (to her husband): I say, my dear, how badly the tailor has put this button on your waistcoat! This is the fifth time I have had to sew it on again.—Bacon's Calendar.

"PRESBYTERIAN, are you, Effie?" said the elderly relative. "United Presbyterian." "N-not yet, auntie," whispered the blushing Effie, "but I'm engaged."—Chicago Tribune.

NOR IN BOSTON: "She's a fine girl, no flummery. A straight up-and-down philanthropist." "But I don't like these straight up-and-down girls. They're bad form."—Puck.

A SWEET little 4-year-old added this clause to her evening petition the other night: "And please help grandma not to talk so much when the pies get burned."—Boston Traveler.

"BROTHER," says a Georgia editor, "don't stop your paper just because you don't agree with the editor. The last cabbage you sent us didn't agree with us either, but we didn't drop you from our subscription list on that account."—New York Tribune.

NOR GOOD SUBJECTS: First boy (in art gallery): "All these historical pictures is about foreign countries. Why don't the artists paint pictures of American history?" Second boy: "I guess it's 'cause Americans always key their clothes on Good News."

RELIABLE DATA: "I say, Anna, my husband's coming home very late last night; can you tell me what time it was?" "Please, ma'am, I don't know exactly; but when I got up this morning master's top-coat was still swinging backward and forward on the peg."—La Cironde.

Bits of Lore.

A century ago there were only fourteen newspapers in London.

MAKERS OF BOGUS COIN

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS LOCATED.

Blatant at the Outset on the Immigration Bill—Blaine Will Probably Rally from His Illness—Mexican Indians on the Warpath.

Wanted Wealth Too Fast.
A gang of counterfeiters which has flooded the entire country for several months past with the most dangerous issue of bogus silver money that has been uttered for years has been located in Superior, Wis. The first arrest was made early Thursday evening, and Frank McLean, a metal worker who went to Superior about a year ago from St. Cloud, is now behind the bars; detectives and police are searching in every direction for other members of the gang, who are scattered right and left. Similar action is being taken in other cities where the coin has been uttered.

BLAINE IS GETTING BETTER.

The Attending Physician Says the Patient's Condition Is Not Dangerous.

Mr. Blaine is getting better. The attending physician says the patient's condition is not dangerous. The morning and evening reports from the Blaine residence made this response to an inquiry after Mr. Blaine's health which the correspondent made at the residence Thursday morning. There seems to be no reason to suppose that an immediate crisis is threatened. The doctors paid their usual call and reported their patient resting comfortably. "Mr. Blaine is in no immediate danger," said Dr. Johnston to the correspondent. "Mr. Blaine had his last spell Sunday, but after that, recovered from that there has been no immediate danger of his passing away at any time since. The fact that after my early morning visit yesterday I did not come again until night ought to show conclusively that I do not regard Mr. Blaine's case as dangerous." "Are you willing to say that Mr. Blaine is not likely to have another case of heart failure like that of Sunday, which came near terminating his life?" "No, I can't insure against a recurrence of such attacks." Notwithstanding the above statement of Dr. Johnston, who has been in and out of one important fact: Mr. Blaine is kept constantly under the influence of heart stimulants to prevent a recurrence of heart failure like that of Sunday.

COMMITTEES FAIL TO AGREE.

Would Not Report Favorably on the Same Immigration Bill.

The committee of the House and Senate on Immigration failed to agree upon one bill to be reported to both houses of Congress. After a long discussion it was informally agreed that the Senate committee should report the Chandler bill, stopping immigration absolutely for one year, and that the House committee would report a more conservative bill, giving greater power to the Government officials in watching immigration and giving the President authority to suspend immigration for any time when he believes it necessary to preserve the health of the country. The effort has been made by both committees to agree on the same bill so as to avoid any conflict between the two houses. It is not believed, however, that their failure to do so will result in legislation on the subject. There is a very strong sentiment in both the House and Senate in favor of some sort of legislation which will put a stop to immigration whenever it is necessary to preserve the health of the country. The fact that the Senate did not bring a higher price was due to two causes: First, that the House was offered a bill similar to the one in the Senate, and second, because there is a feeling that a campaign is worth far more as a side than a horse that has made most of his best records against the track. Stanchou has shown that he is game to the core, and yet buyers would have been more ready to bid had he seen more tough work on the track in actual races.

MASSACRED BY INDIANS.

Mexican Troops Unable to Suppress the Yaqui and Mayo Uprising.

The Mexican Government troops sent to the Sierra Madre Mountains to suppress the Yaqui and Mayo Indian uprising are unable to put down the rebellion. The Indians, to the number of about 3,000, have their rendezvous in an almost inaccessible canyon of the Yaqui River, and bands of them continue to make frequent raids upon the white and Mexican settlements. Dozens of families have been massacred during the last few weeks, and the Indians have been powerful to prevent the depredations. The Indians are known to be the most desperate fighters in Mexico, and the troops, with the present small force, dare not attempt to attack them in their native fastnesses. The Yaquis number about 3,000 and they have been conquering by the Mexican Government. They occupy a rich agricultural and mineral region and have never paid any taxes.

NETHER WAS HURT.

Clemenceau and Deroulle Met on the Field of Honor in Paris and Both are Alive.

MM. Clemenceau and Deroulle met on the field of honor in Paris and both are alive. In short, both still retain all the blood they had concealed on their persons when they marched out Thursday. Not a corpse of gore was shot, despite the fact that the six men were exchanged and the wild warriors of both the combatants; that it was a duel to the death. Clemenceau has posed as the most skillful marksman in France for years, but his aim must have been very poor. Clemenceau was believed to be cool enough to slight a pistol at twenty-five paces and hit a man the size of his opponent. Probably the failure of one of the other to lodge a bullet, when it was the most critical moment, was the cause of the duel. Most French duels are susceptible of explanation.

DEATH OF AGENT SIMONS.

News Has Been Received at Helena, Mont., of the Death of the Belknap Indian Agent at the Mouth of the Missouri River.

News has been received at Helena, Mont., of the death of the Belknap Indian agent at the mouth of the Missouri River. Shot by a recalcitrant redskin. Agent Simons went to Montana, from Lansing, Mich. He leaves a widow and five children.

Shot in a Fox Chase.

Henry King, a Wealthy Resident of Newton Falls, Ohio, Was Killed by a Bullet from a Fox Chase.

Henry King, a wealthy resident of Newton Falls, Ohio, was killed by a bullet from a fox chase. A tenant on one of his farms, while attending a fox chase, discovered the thief.

Discovered the Thief.

The Constabulary a Short Time Ago of Brown Paper for \$25,000 in Bills Sent by Express from New York City to Banks in Texas.

The constabulary a short time ago of brown paper for \$25,000 in bills sent by express from New York City to banks in Texas has been traced to Charles A. Harlin, a messenger of the Adams Express company, running between Cincinnati and Nashville.

Suing a Minister for Criminal Libel.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., a Suit for Criminal Libel Was Brought Against Rev. C. G. Jones, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, by John J. W. B. Martin, Who Has Been Acting as Pastor of the Baptist Church in the Suburb of St. Elmo, Rev. Mr. Jones, Charges Against Martin Were Practically That the Latter Was a Fraud.

Striking Girl Biscuit Makers.

Thirty girls in the candy department of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company's factory at Sioux City, Iowa, struck because one of their number was discharged. The strikers went after being out half a day.

MISSISSIPPIANS IN TERROR.

Members of the Tuleburg Gang Trying to Wipe Out the Lynchers.

A reign of terror exists in Kemper County, Miss., and every citizen who has anything to do with hanging old man Tuleburg and bringing Tom and Walter Tuleburg to justice is now in danger of his life. A week ago William Beckman was assassinated by his own friends. Beckman was expecting to be waylaid, and had made his arrangements to leave the country next day. Saturday evening Col. Adams was fired at from ambush by two white men with their faces blackened. Adams returned the fire, but without effect. There is great excitement and no one goes abroad without being heavily armed. Dr. Stomms has been compelled through fear of assassination to neglect his practice and seclude himself at home. The disguised men are supposed to be Kasse and Charlie Tuleburg, who, driven to desperation by the hanging of their father, the death of their brother John and the shooting and capture of their brother, Tuleburg and Walter Tuleburg, have determined to avenge their cause.

RAILROAD MEN PROTEST.

South Carolina Corporations Are Now Under the State Commission.

The bill putting the absolute control of all the railroads in the State of South Carolina into the hands of the Railroad Commission, from whose decision there shall be no appeal, has been signed by Governor Tillman. A mass-meeting of railroad employees was held in Columbia, S. C., and a committee was appointed to call upon the Governor and urge the passage of the bill. After hearing their mission the Governor said: "The bill has already been signed and is now a law. The opposition does not amount to a thing compared with the 50,000 or 60,000 men who support it. The effect of this was rather inflammatory. A mass-meeting of all railroad employees in the State was called for Thursday night next, and the battle will then begin in earnest against the Tillman movement."

MRS. BLAINE TO WED.

Report That She Will Make Another Venture into the Bonds of Matrimony.

A special from Washington says the correspondent was informed that Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., is again to be married. The gentleman who is said to have won her affections is the surgeon who attended her through her severe illness. A reporter called on the New York Hotel to see Mrs. Blaine, but was told that she is an invalid and could not be seen.

NOT LIKELY TO OCCUR.

Report That President Harrison Will Lecture at the Stanford University.

The statement is published that President Harrison, at the expiration of his term of office, will next become a member of the faculty of the Stanford University, having accepted a proposition to deliver a series of lectures on law, as non-resident professor. This would necessitate occasional visits to California from his home in Indianapolis, where it is understood President Harrison is to locate, and might result in his making California his winter residence next year.

STAMBOUL SOLD AT AUCTION.

The Champion Trotting Stallion of the World, Was Sold at Auction in New York for \$41,000.

Stamboul, the champion trotting stallion of the world, was sold at auction in New York for \$41,000. The fact that Stamboul did not bring a higher price was due to two causes: First, that the horse was offered at the beginning of the sale, and second, because there is a feeling that a campaign is worth far more as a side than a horse that has made most of his best records against the track. Stanchou has shown that he is game to the core, and yet buyers would have been more ready to bid had he seen more tough work on the track in actual races.

TERRORIZED A TRAIN.

A Band of about Four Desperate Thieves Escaped from a Chicago and Eastern Illinois Suburban Train at 53d Street, Chicago, Tuesday Night, During a Reign of Terror That Had Been Inaugurated by Officer Barry Attempting to Arrest One of Their Members.

A band of about four desperate thieves escaped from a Chicago and Eastern Illinois sub-suburban train at 53d street, Chicago, Tuesday night, during a reign of terror that had been inaugurated by Officer Barry attempting to arrest one of their members. The train was crowded with passengers, and the thieves, armed with revolvers and lamps, frightened the passengers in the smoking-car, and for five minutes the scene rivaled a tale of life in the wild West. It was colored effectively by the two policemen standing at the head of the train, who were surrounded by the thieves while their pockets were rifled.

MONTANA CATTLEMAN FREEZES.

The Body of W. Gould Smith, a Well-Known Cattleman, Was Found on the Prairie near Fort Benton, Forty Miles East of Great Falls, Mont., Frozen Stiff.

The body of W. Gould Smith, a well-known cattleman, was found on the prairie near Fort Benton, forty miles east of Great Falls, Mont., frozen stiff. He left his home on horseback to attend a Republican committee meeting at Benton, and that was the last seen of him alive. When the body was found on the back of his hands folded across the breast. The supposition is that he fell from his horse and was severely stunned, and when he came to was too numb from cold to get up, and so perished. He was prominent in Montana politics.

TO AVENGE DIAZ'S DEATH.

A Spectator from Oaxaca, Mexico, Says That a Mexican Soldier Was Found on the Prairie near Fort Benton, Forty Miles East of Great Falls, Mont., Frozen Stiff.

A Mexican soldier was found on the prairie near Fort Benton, forty miles east of Great Falls, Mont., frozen stiff. He left his home on horseback to attend a Republican committee meeting at Benton, and that was the last seen of him alive. When the body was found on the back of his hands folded across the breast. The supposition is that he fell from his horse and was severely stunned, and when he came to was too numb from cold to get up, and so perished. He was prominent in Montana politics.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE—Common to Prime.

CATTLE—Common to Prime. \$3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.
CATTLE—Shipping. 3.25 @ 5.25
HOGS—Choice Light. 3.50 @ 6.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime. 3.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 White. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—DETROIT.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—BOSTON.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—PHILADELPHIA.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—BALTIMORE.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—PITTSBURGH.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—CINCINNATI.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—KANSAS CITY.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—MEMPHIS.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—DETROIT.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—BOSTON.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—PHILADELPHIA.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—BALTIMORE.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—PITTSBURGH.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—CINCINNATI.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—KANSAS CITY.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—MEMPHIS.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—DETROIT.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—BOSTON.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—PHILADELPHIA.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—BALTIMORE.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—PITTSBURGH.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—CINCINNATI.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—KANSAS CITY.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—MEMPHIS.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—INDIANAPOLIS.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—DETROIT.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—BOSTON.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—PHILADELPHIA.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—BALTIMORE.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—PITTSBURGH.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—CINCINNATI.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—KANSAS CITY.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—MEMPHIS.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
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CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—BOSTON.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—PHILADELPHIA.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—BALTIMORE.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—PITTSBURGH.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—CINCINNATI.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. 40 @ 42
CORN—No. 2 White. 25 @ 27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery. 25 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh. 25 @ 27
POULTRY—ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Common to Prime. 3.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 3.00 @ 5.25
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